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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

Boyers

Boyers, L.M.

Fresno and Kern Counties, Calif.

1932

H. Boyers
1932

Boyers, L.M.

Fresno and Kern Counties :-

Fowler

1/2 mi. E Miramonte (F. Co.)

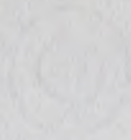
18 mi. E Bakersfield (K. Co.)

Bodfish (K. Co.)

Waltham Creek, 4 1/2 mi. SE Priest Valley (F. Co.)

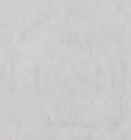
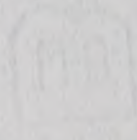
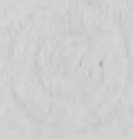
Dec. 15 - 29, 1932

Specimen nos. 291 - 361



11

1852



(291)

December 15, 1932

Robert T. Orr and I left Berkeley at 9:30 A.M. this morning and went out the Tunnel Rd. to Dublin, then through Livermore valley over Altamont Pass and through Tracy, Manteca, and down the San Joaquin Valley to Fowler by Modesto and Fresno. We are stopping tonight on the southern limits of Fowler.

Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif. - $\frac{1}{2}$ mi E - at Deer Crossing
December 16, 1932

This morning we left Fowler after getting a few supplies and went to the outskirts of Reedley, where we turned off east to go thru Orange Cove then to Miramonte (3500 ft.) and then $\frac{1}{2}$ mi further to Deer Crossing where we have taken a small cabin. After arriving in camp about 11:30 A.M. and getting lunch, I started out north of camp to explore and set out some mouse traps later.

The most common tree in the

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M. Boyers
1932

59
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E., Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno
Calif.
December 16, 1932

camp is the Yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa)
with scatterings of Buck-eye, Madrone,
Manzanita, small leaved live Oak
Quercus dumosa, Q. wislizeni, also Gymnocarpus
albus, Incense Cedar (1) and supposedly
more $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E., also White Fir supposedly
 $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of camp. Also Rhamnus crocea, Ceanothus, ^{cupreatus}

About a $\frac{1}{4}$ mi N. of camp, on my
trip this afternoon, I saw, for
a fraction of a second, a Weasel
running along a fallen log,
partly open to view, and then
disappear in a thick brush patch.

Hylocichla guttata is very
numerous, in fact almost the
most common bird present, with
Passerella iliaca a close second,
then the birds seen or heard were:

Sialia sp.? (2) heard

Merula (20-30) saw

Sorex n. (4 or 5) saw

Pipilo fuscus (6-8) saw, heard, collected two

Pipilo erythrophthalmus (3-4) heard

Ashelecoma californica (2-3) saw

Bubo virginianus (2) saw, heard

Tophoxys californicus (3-4) saw

Chamaea f. (1) heard

Dryobates villosus (2) saw

1

L. M. Boyers
1932

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E., Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,⁶⁰
Calif.

December 16, 1932

I saw several wood rats nests, but nothing that looked very fresh. Deer tracks, brush rabbit tracks, fox tracks, and coyote tracks were exceedingly common. On the last part of the trip I set out 35 mouse traps. The ground is covered in the protected spots with from two to four inches of snow, that supposedly fell three or four days ago.

December 17, 1932

Up at six thirty, breakfast, and out on the trap line, but it rained during the night and many were sprung and the others had nothing in them. A large part of the snow was melted by the rain. No new birds were seen or heard except a Colaptes cafer, I heard and several Regulus calendula, one of which I shot. After hunting vainly for brush rabbits for about two hours I returned to camp and shot a Pipilo fuscus on the way. I put up one bird and then got lunch, after which I spent until 4 o'clock

1874
11th of January

My dear Mr. [Name]
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am
also well and hope this finds you the same.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am, however, very much interested in
the progress of the [Name] and hope
to hear from you soon. I am,
very truly,
Your friend,
[Name]

12th of January
I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. and am
glad to hear that you are well. I am
also well and hope this finds you the same.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am, however, very much interested in
the progress of the [Name] and hope
to hear from you soon. I am,
very truly,
Your friend,
[Name]

M. Boyers
1932

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,⁶¹
Calif.

December 17, 1932

putting up another Pipilo fuscus and examining and preparing infected parts of Orr's four mice (1 Peromyscus calif., and 3 Peromyscus boylii). Blood smears were made of both of my Pipilos and Orr's 4 mice as well as a Passerella iliaca that Orr put up.

One Peromyscus boylii (871 ♂ Orr) had an abscess (1.5 mm. dia.) on the ~~left~~ right central lobe of the liver and the kidneys appeared to be finely mottled or etched. The intestine appeared to be normal. Wt 24.5g

Another Peromyscus boylii (873 ♂ Orr) had about 15 minute abscesses around the thin edges of the lobes of the liver. The kidneys and intestine appeared to be normal! (No intestinal smears were made of either of the above 2 specimens) Wt. 27.2g.

When retrieving the Pipilo fuscus I shot this morning, I came across the whole body (skinned) of a fox, the skull of which was kept as a pick up(). In talking with the man in charge of the camp here at Deer Crossing, (Mr. Gilles) I learned that a weasel

M. Boyers
1932

1/2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., 62
Calif.

December 17, 1932

had been taken about a week ago,
but was thrown away, without even
taking this skin off. In conversation
with the people here, especially those
that trap during the winter, we
have found out that locally the
following fur animals are taken:

Mountain lion -

Bob cat -

Coyote (Valley)

Grey Fox (common)

Red Fox (rarer)

Striped Skunk (common)

Spotted. " (")

Weasel -

Brush Rabbit (not common)

This evening from 4 to 5:30 when
it was dark, I hunted up a creek
bottom that was bordered on one side
by a meadow with fairly high grass,
partly under snow and shot another
Pipilo fuscus and saw and heard
Hairy woodpeckers, Robins, Calif. Jays,
and Hermit Thrushes. A line of 35
traps was set along and bordering
on the creek, some in the snow and
some not.

My dear Mr. [Name]
[Faint handwritten text]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the future and the many things that are to be done. I am sure that with your help and cooperation we can accomplish much for the good of our country.

I am sure that you will be able to do much for the good of our country. I am sure that you will be able to do much for the good of our country. I am sure that you will be able to do much for the good of our country. I am sure that you will be able to do much for the good of our country.

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M. Boyers
1932

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Maramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,⁶³
Calif

December 18, 1932

Up at 5:50 A.M. and went rounds of traps, getting a Peromyscus boylii and a Peromyscus truei, then went hunting brush rabbits, saw two, but got neither. They were on the shaded, west facing slope, passing under low, thick, sprawled-out patches of Madrone and in both cases were in the open only a fraction of a second as they crossed a low trail. Poison oak and Manzanita as well as Buckeye formed almost impassable thickets, growing down to within twelve to eighteen inches of the ground. While looking for rabbits I saw a Grey Squirrel come down a large Black Oak tree and go off thru the brush.

We skinned until about 2:30 P.M. and then went in the truck down (west) the road to a place 1 mi W. Maramonte (direct distance) and set out about 20 traps spaced around some promising holes that may be Perognathus holes. They were from an inch and a quarter to two inches wide and were left open as well as slanted gently into the ground. No droppings were found.

L. M. Boyers
1932

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,⁶⁴
Calif.
December 18, 1932

After that we went to a place
3 mi. W. Miramonte and set out traps
for Peromyscus Calif in moss-covered,
boulder-strewn, Madrone and Manzanito
covered slopes. Wood-rat sets were
also made in some of the frequent nests.

A Western Gnatcatcher was seen here
as well as a Winter Wren (1 mi
W. Miramonte) to add to the bird list.
One also reported Evening Grosbeaks
and Bewick Wrens. We heard
Wren tits and Plain titmouses, but
so far haven't been able to secure
any. No brush rabbits were seen
at either of these locations West of
Miramonte. Also those I saw this morning
were moving down hill at between
8:00 and 8:30. The sun was just reaching
the crest of the hill and they were
coming down from the ridge proper
toward the still shaded canyon.

Neither specimen 296 or 297
had infected livers or kidneys or
intestines by external examination
and Oar's specimens 877, 878, & 879
were not infected in these same
areas. Blood smears were made.

The weather was warmer today

L. M. Boyers
1932

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., 65
Calif.
December 18, 1932

and the snow is going very fast, only the most protected spots still being covered.

Also at the location 1 mi. W. of Miramonte where we set the traps for Perognathus, I heard and saw one Eutamias in a small pile of large rocks on a shaded North facing slope, just off the road. Efforts to secure a shot were useless.

December 19, 1932

Up and dressed by 6:00 A.M. this morning. Got in the truck and went W. to our traps 1 mi. W. of Miramonte, ^{3200 ft.} where Orr got one Peromyscus calif. and I got one Perognathus calif., that bore out the theory about the holes being Perognathus holes. At this location we saw and heard a White Throat and White-crowned Sparrows.

At the second location, 3 mi. W. of Miramonte, 2900 ft., Orr got one Perognathus calif. on a shaded bush covered hillside at the foot of a black oak with moss covered rocks around.

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M. Boyers
1932

66

1/2 mi E. Miramonte 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.
December 19, 1932

The trap was set right next to the
beginnings of a Neotoma pit.

This one specimen was the only
one taken at this location.

Orin and I separated and hunted for
two hours, Orin getting a Plain Titmouse,
Spotted Towhee, Brown Towhee, Wren-tit,
and a Junco, also one Brush Rabbit.

Both of us saw a flock of about
120 Band-tailed Pigeons flying East
overhead.

I secured a Downy Woodpecker in
the top of a Black-oak along a creek
bottom that was lined with Calif. Laurel
and Willows. Shortly afterward I
secured a Bewick Wren and a Wren-tit
in a tangle of fallen Buck-eye and
Mangumeta. The Wren-tit was accomp-
anied by a second, but it flew so
close, while I was wrapping the first
up that I couldn't shoot it without
blowing it to pieces. I saw a Gray
Squirrel in the top of a tree, but
due to the denseness of the brush
between couldn't kill it with one
shot, and I didn't get a second.

I found a small stream-cut
gully, now dry, that had huge

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M. Boyers
1932

1/2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.
December 19, 1932⁶⁷

boulders in the stream bed and projecting from the sides and covered with moss and snow. Bat-holes were worn in the rock in the stream bed and these holes were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft in diameter and five feet deep. Brown Towhees, Spotted Towhees, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Plain titmouses occurred here.

Later, going back to the car I shot another Wren-tit and a second that was with it. In fact they seem to always be found in pairs.

At four P.M. we went back and Orr hunted brush rabbits while I set traps for Perognathus and Dipodomys on open grass covered hillside, bordered by Manzanita and Madrone. I saw one Cotton tail rabbit and six more Band-tailed Pigeons.

It rained some this afternoon and is fairly clear and warmer tonight.

In parentheses, before I forget it completely, I want to record the fact that the first ~~thing~~ ^{thing} we heard on arriving 3 mi W. of Miramonte, 2900 ft., was two Calif. Thrashers singing. Neither of us was able to get a specimen or even hear or see

Handwritten header text, possibly a title or date, mostly illegible.

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M. Boyers
1932

1/2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.
December 19, 1932

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another Thrasher.

The location where we set the traps today was typically Upper Sonoran, with open hill-sides bordered by bush patches of Buckeye, Manzanita, and Madrone, as well as scatterings of Oak (Black and a small leaved Oak). Along the creek there Willows, Wild Black-berry and Laurel in the shaded, wettest parts. The bush is more open here than at the other locations where we have been hunting.

December 20, 1932

Up at 6:20 and had breakfast, then went 3 mi W. of Miramonte, 2900 ft., to our trapping location. A heavy frost covered everything and it was extremely cold. No Perognathus or Dipodomys were caught, but one Peromyscus maniculatus was in one of my mouse traps. We spent the hours hunting birds, neither of us seeing any rabbits. I secured a Fox Sparrow in the Manzanita bush on an east facing slope as it scratched in the dirt and leaves on the ground. Next I shot a Hairy Woodpecker in a

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have been very anxious to see that all the facts were correctly stated and that the proper conclusions were drawn therefrom. I have no doubt that the investigation was conducted with the utmost care and impartiality, and that the result was as fair as the circumstances would permit. I am sure that you will find the facts as stated in the report to be correct, and that the conclusions drawn therefrom are reasonable and proper. I am sure that you will find the report to be a full and complete statement of all the facts and circumstances connected with the case, and that it will be of great value to you in your further proceedings.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours very truly,
 J. H. [Name]

Enclosed for you are the original papers and documents in relation to the above matter.

M. Boyers
1932

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.
December 20, 1932

Black Oak on the creek bank. The first shot, a no. 6. shell, hit the woodpecker in the upper back and base of the skull and penetrating it, yet the bird hung backwards, head back and down, by its feet. Two no. 12 shells had no effect, not even penetrating the body. Finally after about five minutes as I was about to give up the bird fell, still alive and had to be killed by hand. They are certainly tenacious to life. On skinning this was explained anatomically by the fact that the neck is easily missed since it is so thin, the head is hard to penetrate due to a thick skull, the back is formed of very heavy vertebrae, and the breast muscles and sternum extend almost to the anus, leaving only a small unprotected area of viscera. Then too, the breast muscles are abnormally large for the size of the bird.

Next I secured a Plain Titmouse out of a small leaved Oak - a Calif. Jay as it flew over head with a large acorn in its mouth, and

M. Boyers
1932

1/2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.
December 20, 1932

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lost a Junco as it flew out of
a bush on an open hillside.

On the way back to camp we
noticed that the weather was actually
very warm and sunny, and as
we drove along I saw a Calif.
Ground Squirrel near its hole at
the side of the road and I secured
it. About a mile further on we
saw a second one, but couldn't get
it as it ran down its hole with a
Buckeye ball in its mouth.

December 24, 1932

It rained and hailed during the
night and started snowing about
six o'clock and by ten o'clock we
had from three to four inches
over everything.

We broke camp and after trying
vainly to get chains on over sized tires,
we pulled out and had no difficulty
in getting to Reddy. On the way down
we saw many Ground Squirrels also
a "Poison Out" notice and Lewis
Woodpeckers and later Mourning Birds
in numbers. It rained off and on all day.

M. Boyers
1932

18 mi. E. Bakersfield, entrance to Sequoia⁷¹
Nat'l Forest, Kern Co., Calif.

December 21, 1932

We finally reached Bakersfield via Tulare (where we had lunch and stocked groceries). In Bakersfield we went for mail and got a few supplies then headed out the Kernville road and are camped tonight about a hundred yards south of the Kern river at the mouth of the Kern Canyon. I set out about 25-30 traps in the flat ground and down a creek wash. It rained hard a couple of times in the process of getting a meal and now has stopped again. It is not very cold.

December 22, 1932

While out getting traps and during breakfast, the birds seen and heard were: Great Blue Heron, flying east up the Kern; Rock Wrens, out on the flat and on the creek banks; White-crowned Sparrows, in the brush lined dry washes; Linnet, on the river bank; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, in ~~cottonwoods~~ ^{cottonwoods} along river edge, Horned Larks, out on the flat weed covered or open land; and finally a Red-tailed Hawk as we left and entered

M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

Kern Canyon.

I got six Peromyscus maniculatus in my traps, about half of which had been sprung by the rain.

Quite a lot of snow was visible as we neared Bodfish, and as we got there (2600 ft.) the snow line came down almost to the flat on the north facing slopes. We got there about 11 o'clock and met Henry and Frank Ross, trappers and hunters in that region for at least 30 years. We talked with them for about 1½ hrs., and more later.

The reason we knew of these trappers was because Frank Ross took the last Wolverine taken in this section of California. (1919-20). F. Ross said that he was not surprised to find it in his traps, and that it acted in a very fierce and wild manner, fighting the traps vigorously. He sold it to a man for a neck piece for his wife's coat for \$30 and he said it was only worth about \$16 at that time.

showed Or and myself their trap baits, one for coyote was a bottle filled with sheep liver, asefedita, brook trout, coyote urine, etc.

My dear Mr. Garrison
I have just received your letter of the 11th inst.
and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope
these few lines will find you the same. I have been
very busy lately with my work and have not had
time to write you more fully. I am, however, still
in the same state of mind and still believe in the
principles which you so ably advocate. I am
glad to hear that you are still active in the
cause and hope that your efforts will be
successful. I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

C. M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

Frank Ross spends most of his time hunting cats (Bob and Lion) with a pack of 7 hounds. He trains them himself, taking two to three years to produce a good lion dog. His method of training is to trap a Bob-cat, gather the young dogs and one experienced dog, release the cat out of sight of the dogs, let them see and smell the fresh cat tracks and follow it under the guidance of the old dog. After 2 or 3 hunts they pick up a lot of experience at it and learn rapidly. He has gotten from \$90 to \$125 for one of his trained lion dogs. F. Ross still finds lions in this general region and has all the people notify him on a cat's first appearance. J. Bruce has left this region to him for a number of years.

Bear are still to be found, but both Ross brothers class them as harambes, saying they will not kill cattle, but will eat fallen game of any kind, tramping out all other tracks and making it look like bear work. F. Ross asserts that none of the bear in this region actually hibernate thru a winter, but nest up temporarily during

L. M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

storms, but can be found out otherwise. He says their beds are basket shaped, about six feet long and four feet wide and are made entirely of pine needles.

Feces are dropped in a circle about the nest in a heavy ring.

It was of interest to note that the only weapon F. Ross carries when lion hunting or taking a party out after bear, is a .38 Police positive revolver and high power ammunition. Says new high power ammunition is better than .45 shell for shocking power. Always shoots lions from below, when they are tired, shooting for mid-chest and have bullet range upward thru neck and basal skull region.

F. Ross and H. Ross both think that predatory game control by paid gov't trappers is bad in more than one way. F. Ross said he followed up a creek where a game control agent had been trapping and found 19 striped skunks killed and thrown away. He has seen evidence of similar throwing away of countless grey fox. In past years used to get skunk, grey fox in numbers and a few coyotes, now are getting

M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

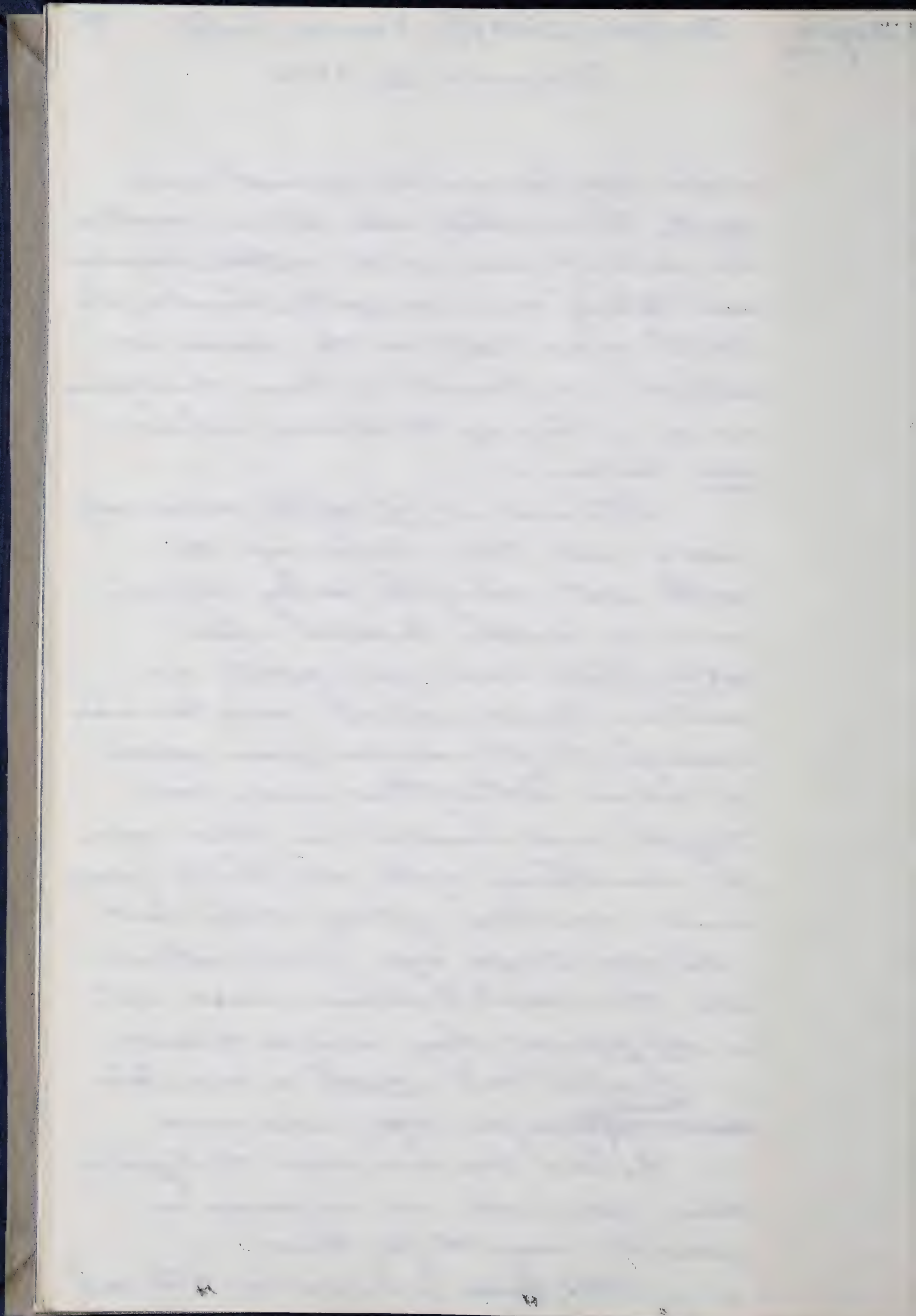
a few Grey Fox and Bobcats and more coyotes than anything else. Blame conditions on waste of game control methods, discarding and taking summer pelts. Sanders, the control man last on the reserve near Bodfish is blamed by them of wastefulness, usurping trapping territories, and even deer killing.

Both said brush rabbits occur only rarely and then higher up the south west end of the valley where a mine is located. Recalled when cotton-tails and jacks rabbits as well as brush rabbits were common enough to get several from porch of cabin. Both of these men had trapped and hunted in this region for something well over thirty years, since recalled getting their last red fox 30 yrs ago. Said not even the then-local Indians knew what a red fox was, they were so scarce.

Recalled last weasel as being taken ~~ten or fifteen~~ ^{twenty} years ago, none since.

H. Ross has seen signs of 2 fishers this year and was inquiring on possible market for them.

Both knew J. Dixon by letter and



M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 76

December 22, 1932

recalled W. P. Taylor and his stay there, collecting in 1911. Appreciated help given them by M. V. B. on several questions ~~on~~ which they had asked about.

F. Ross recalled seeing a large "blue bullet hawk" with a wing spread of about four feet or more attacking a red-tailed hawk a number of years ago in a tree in front of their cabin. (Evidently a Goshawk)

Both appeared sincere and reliable in every respect and their knowledge of animals was unlimited as far as local game was concerned.

H. Ross mentioned "grunting mice" in the cabin, not knowing whether it was caused by gnawing or by a vocal effort.

Recalled these eagles attacking a doe and attempting to kill it until driven off. Felt strongly against protecting eagles in this region saying they felt certain that eagles get many young fawns as evidenced by finding eagles on freshly killed fawn bodies.

Both brothers had seen "white-tailed jack rabbits" years ago up in the higher

L. M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

mountains. H. W. Ross called them Southern-sierra Hares and knew of four members of the rabbit series, Pikas, Brush rabbit, Cottontails, & jacks-rabbits, having seen them all during the time of trapping. Recalled watching Pikas stack hay and of examining a live one once.

Both barely able to eke out a living as fur is very low now. F. Ross sent in 3 coyote skins and got a check for 65¢, while H. Ross sent in 4 prune coyote skins and got only 50¢ apiece for them. He should use the fur companies bill on it. He has only been getting about \$1. for his grey fox pelts and strangely enough from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for Bobcat, which is usually lower than the others.

F. Ross has kept several bear cubs and mentioned black, curling shoulder stripes running down behind the front legs when the cubs are young.

F. Ross spoke of seeing many condors in past years, giving a good description of the white underwing patch and the yellow-leathery neck, naked of feathers. He said that in 3 hrs. he could still tell

M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600ft, Kern Co., Calif.

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December 22, 1932

us into condor country on an old road, that they frequently travelled that lay between Bakersfield and ^{Caliente} ~~Coalinga~~.

F. J. Ross also stated that he had been told authoritatively by gov't trappers and poisoners that they had orders to report only 2 or 3 grey fox taken each year and no more to give a "right appearance" to the record, since no foxes caught would look queer. Consequently numerous grey fox were chucked and only the "proper no" reported. Just another black eye for control measures.

After getting the tent up and the equipment organized Orr and I set out traps. I set a line up over a slope covered loosely with Juniper, Yucca whipplei, Quercus dumosa, and Ceanothus cuneatus, also Chrysothamnus, and a scattering of dead grasses.

I jumped a Cottontail out of a Juniper clump and got it with two shots. It disappeared under a second Juniper clump 50 yds further up the

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the second is the fact that the
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the eleventh is the fact that the
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M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft, Kern Co., Calif.

79

December 22, 1932

hillside and as I approached the bush it started down an old hole, but suddenly its muscles were thrown in reverse and it backed jerkily out of the hole and fell over dead about two feet from the hole.

There was nothing in the hole to keep it out and I believe death overtook it as it was going in and that the following action was pure reflex. Can put it up.

The weather portent doesn't look too good, although we had sun today.

Juncos, Filomouses, Blue birds, and Finches are the commonest residents at present.

December 23, 1932

Got a Peromyscus truei, a Peromyscus boylii, and a Peromyscus maniculatus in the traps and saw one Black-tailed Jack Rabbit which did not present a shot.

I put up the mice and spent two or three hours standing and walking in the driving rain to see what birds could be seen or secured. I saw the remains

M. Boyers
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 80

December 23, 1932

of a Barn Owl hung on a barbed wire fence, Titmice, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Mexican Bluebirds, larks, and juncos. Shot two juncos from a feeding flock on an open weed covered hillside of about 150 to 200 birds. Car put up one of the juncos, I also secured one Bluebird.

It rained, hailed, and snowed interchangeably all day and finally let go with a good vivid making life in a tent anything but pleasant.

We decided to pull out in the morning as north snow-covered, brushy slope yielded not even a single rabbit track to Orr's best efforts.

Rabbits higher up if any are present and this is impassable for us at present.

December 24, 1932

Left at about noon after talking again with the Ross brothers and headed back to Bakersfield. We stacked up and left from there for Tular where

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a handwritten letter or document, possibly in cursive script, spanning approximately 25 lines.]

M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley, ⁸¹
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
December 24, 1932

we lunched and laid on more supplies. Went north to near Goshen then turned west to Coalinga, then toward Priest Valley and finally at dark made arrangements with T. B. Green to stay on his ranch in an old store building on his ranch.

It was too dark to set out any traps so we planned to get out early after rabbits tomorrow.

December 25, 1932

In working over upland plateau, oak covered ground got one Cottontail and several birds, Sitta c aculeata, 2 Zonotrichia l. gambeli, 2 Baeolophus inornatus, 1 Junco oregonus, and one Astragalinus p. hesperophilus

I never saw so many Lawrence and Green-backed Goldfinches or heard such a din in my life. They were present by the hundreds, it being common to see from 20-30 in one tree top. According to T. B. Green and his nephew A. A. Bonds this is the usual thing. I shot one of the finches and discovered it was

My dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th
and was very glad to hear from
you. I am well and hope this
letter finds you the same. I have
not much news to write at present.
The weather here is very warm
and the crops are doing well.
I have been very busy lately
with my school work and have
not had time to write more.
I will write again soon.

Yours affectionately,
John Smith
P.S. I have not heard from
you for some time. I hope
you are well. I have been
very busy lately with my
school work and have not
had time to write more.
I will write again soon.

L. M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mi S.E. Priest Valley, ⁸²
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 25, 1932

a Green-backed female. They seemed to be mixed in with the Lawrence Goldfinches.

In the late afternoon we both set out traps after hunting for rabbits. I saw one Cottontail, outlined against the sky on an open slope 75 yds. away when it had become almost totally dark.

I set out about 35 traps over the oak covered high-up-flats and set some around the Perognathus holes that are so numerous on the semi-open oak spotted slopes.

Set out total trap line when it was pitch black, by flashlight and a heavy mist came in obscuring objects over 20 yds away. Got hung up on gulch brink, bordered by a second and didn't find my way out for a good half hour. Saw one live Dipodomys on way down, tried to get it alive but couldn't. Orr did succeed in getting a live one by setting a couple of traps on either side of a bush and driving the Dipodomys into one of them. The
" was caught by one foot.

My dear Mr. [Name]
[Faint handwritten text]

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M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley,⁸³
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 26, 1932

Went over trap line after seeing
no rabbits and only secured 2
Peromyscus truei and 2 Perognathus
californicus.

Have seen quite a few birds here:
Valley Quail, Mourning Dove, Calif. acorn-
storing Woodpecker, Linnet, Mexican
Bluebird, Lawrence and Green-backed
Goldfinches, Hermit Thrush, Ruby-
crowned Kinglet, Plains Titmouse, Bush-
tit, Robin, Calif. Jay, Red-tailed Hawk,
Cooper Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Slender-billed
White-breasted Nuthatch, Juncos, Grackles,
White-crowned Sparrow, Golden-crowned
Sparrow, American Crow, Varied Thrush,
Calif. Brown Towhee, Spotted Towhee,
Red-shafted Flicker, Lark Sparrow,
Loggerhead Shrike, Calif. Thrasher,
Vigors Bewick Wren, Wren-tit, Song
Phoebe, Fox Sparrow, Western Gnatcatcher,
and American Pipit (34 species)

Spent major part of day doing
examinations and blood smears
of accumulated material.

Strangely enough I haven't
discovered another obscured liver
series the ones obtained from
the catch at our first camp at $\frac{1}{2}$

Notes on the life of
John F. Kennedy

The following notes were taken from a
series of interviews with John F. Kennedy
on the subject of his life and career.
The interviews were conducted by a
group of students from the University of
Massachusetts, Amherst, and were
conducted in the summer of 1961.
The notes are arranged in chronological
order, beginning with the first interview
on July 1, 1961, and ending with the
last interview on August 1, 1961.
The interviews were conducted in the
President's office at the White House,
Washington, D.C., and were conducted
by a group of students from the
University of Massachusetts, Amherst,
and were conducted in the summer of
1961.

M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley, ⁸⁴
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
December 26, 1932

mi E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,
Calif.

About 4 o'clock or shortly
after, Or and I went up to the
oak flat that is covered in places
with Adenostoma fasciculatum,
Eriogonum, Ceanothus cuneatus,
Quercus dumosa and Arcocarpus
betuloides, also Allium, Bromus
rubens, and other plants & grasses.
There we separated and set out
traps in a large Dipodomys colony
that covered the top of one whole
hill. The burrows slant into
the ground at an angle less than
 45° and have little or no dirt
at the entrance, usually stringing
out into a small slanting
mound in front of hole.

Top view

Side view



These openings may be in a
worn open place or by a dead fallen
limb or in dead grass or near
small bushes, and are connected
up for distances of 15 ft. or more

1844

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have, however, no objection to your making such use of the facts as you may think proper.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

L. M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley⁹⁵
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
December 26, 1932

by paths worn thru the dead grasses and weeds. These may cross and recross, but always take the shortest distance between two holes. I set out 50 traps on the colony flat and 18 more part way down the trail to camp. While putting out traps I saw a Black-tailed Jack Rabbit and he headed from the open into the close thick growing Adenostoma fasciculatum.

In fact both Cotton-tails and Jacks seem to prefer this Adenostoma since all of both I have seen have either come out of or gone into it.

December 27, 1932

Some of the other plants and bushes seen here that are fairly common are Symphoricarpos sp?, Solanum xanti var. intermedium, Salvia, Agrostis, and Eriodictyon crassifolium.

Took in traps this A.M. and saw 2 more Jack Rabbits and again they both headed across an open flat over 100 yds long and plunged into an Adenostoma thicket.

My dear Mr. [Name]
I have the pleasure to inform you
that your letter of the 10th inst.

has been received and the same
has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their
consideration. I am sorry to hear
that you are not well and hope
that you will soon be able to
resume your duties. I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]
I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]
I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]

L. M. Boyers.
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley, 86
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 27, 1932

Got 3 Dipodomys on the colony location and one more on the down trail. Also secured 5 Peromyscus truei from among the Dipodomys holes at the colony situation - likewise I got 2 Peromyscus maniculatus on the down trail.

Spent day skinning. according to T. B. Green and other local inhabitants this area was burned over several times within the last five years, and the farmers in general consider brush rabbits and cottontails, and jacks to a lesser degree, as down-right pests, saying in one case a field near a brush line had an 8 ft. strip cleaned off during the nights. Also on what appears to be good observation, there was a disease?, at least a marked decrease in the rabbit population in the spring of 1930.

December 28, 1932

Heavy frost this morning; went bird hunting and saw few birds since a heavy wind came up and they all kept close to cover.

1875
The [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley ⁸⁷
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
December 28, 1932

Got a Blue bird, a Plain Titmouse,
and a Lambel White Crowned Sparrow.

Did more blood smears and then
put up 2 Peromyscus truei and
3 Peromyscus maniculatus that
Or secured. Bird situation looks
pretty bad as far as no. of specimens
obtained.

T.B. Green has a mud mine
about ten feet long and 3 feet
wide that oozes out on an open
hill side. It crusts over in dry
weather, but is always soft
underneath. The mud like clay
is an olive brown color and
contains no grit. Only washing
ones hands in water with a
little of this clay for soap leaves
the hands faultlessly clean and
pink, even if they were greasy.

December 29, 1932

Went bird hunting and got
1 Lanius ludovicianus, 1 Geothlypis
isornatus, 1 Aphelocoma calif., and
2 Pipilo fuscus. Went around
gopher traps with Or, getting some,
and Or also getting a chipmunk

L. M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S.E. Priest Valley, 88
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
December 29, 1932

by shooting it off of a fallen log in a dry wash. I also got two more Baeolophus inornatus.

While eating breakfast on the porch I shot a Carpodacus mexicanus and another Tamias ludovicianus from the top of a valley oak a measured distance of 55 yds with a 410 shotgun, and a no. 8. shell.

Saw one brush rabbit run from under a Photinia arbutifolia down hill thru loose brush, and wasn't able to secure it. Brush rabbits and cottontails both inhabit semi-open brush country here and also the jacks to a lesser degree.

A. H. Bordo brought in a Pipilo fuscus and a Pipilo maculatus.

This country is covered in places with shell deposits and T. B. Gunn showed us rib fragments and vertebrae over 6 inches long and 4 or 5 inches thick, petrified, that had been picked up on his ranch.

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M. Boyers
1932

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi S.E. Priest Valley⁸⁹
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 30, 1932

Got out at 1:15 P.M. and went
over to Priest Valley, seeing large
flocks of Meadow larks and up
Mustang Grade to San Lucas,
then to Salinas and San Jose.
From there to Haywards, Oakland,
and Berkeley by 8:30 P.M.

Saw 2 or 3 Prairie Falcons when
coming down the west side
of Mustang Grade into San
Lucas.

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1 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 16, 1932

- 291♂ Pipilo fuscus ♂ Wt. 56.3g
292♀ " " ♀ Wt. 51.3g

December 17, 1932.

- 293♂ Regulus calendula ♂ Wt. 6.4g
294♀? Pipilo fuscus ♀? Wt. 46.3g
295♀ " " ♀ Wt. 55.1g

December 18, 1932

- 296♂ Peromyscus boylii ♂ 173-83-22.5-19 Wt. 24.9
297♂ " truei ♂ 156-83-22.5-21.5 Wt. 46.6g

1 mi. W. Miramonte, 3200 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 19, 1932

- 298♀ Perognathus calif. 208-121-26-11 Wt. 26.2g
3 mi. W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
299♂ Dryobates pubescens
300♀ Chamaea fasciata Wt. 14.8g

3 mi. W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 19, 1932

- 301♂ Chamaea fasciata Wt. 16.6g
302♂ " " Wt. 15.5g
December 20, 1932
303♂ Basolophus inornatus Wt. 15.8g
304♂ Dryobates villosus Wt. 68.9
305♂ Aphelocoma californica Wt. 98.5g
306♂ Junco oreganus Wt. 19.4g

7 mi. W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 20, 1932

- 307 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 172-84-20-17 Wt. 17.4g
308 ♂ Citellus beecheyi 413-177-60-27 Wt. 639.2g

18 mi. E. Bakersfield, near entrance to Sequoia
Nat'l Forest, Kern Co., Calif.

December 22, 1932

- 309 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 162-77-19.5-17 Wt. 18.6g
310 ♂ " " 148-67-19-15.5 Wt. 15.4g
311 ♂ " " 155.5-70-21.5-17.5 Wt. 18.6g
312 ♂ " " 149-70-20.5-18 Wt. 17.6g
313 ♂ " " 142-65-21-16 Wt. 12.8g
314 ♀ (nursing) " " 160-70-20-16.5 Wt. 18.3g

Bedfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

December 23, 1932

- 315 ♀ Peromyscus truei 197-113-24.5-24.5 Wt. 25.2g
316 ♀ Peromyscus boylii 172-90-20.5-19 Wt. 20.8g
317 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 149-68-20-16 Wt. 18.2g
318 ♂ Sitta mexicana occi. Wt. 29.8g
319 ♀ Junco oreganus Wt. 17.6g

Waltham Cr., 4 1/2 mi S.E. Priest Valley

1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 25, 1932

- 320 ♂ Sylvia alba auduboni 400-63-74-31 Wt. 258.9g
321 ♀ Sitta c. aculeata Wt. 18.7g
322 ♂ Zonotrichia gambelii Wt. 26.4g

Waltham Cr., 4 1/2 mi S.E. Priest Valley, 1850 ft.,

Fresno Co., Calif.

December 25, 1932

323 ♂	<u>Zonotrichia l. gambeli</u>	Wt. 25.8g
324 ♀	<u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	Wt. 15.1g
325 ♀	" "	Wt. 15.7g.
326 ♂	<u>Junco oregonus</u>	Wt. 18.2g
327 ♀	<u>Astragalinus ^{P.} laurin hesperophilus</u>	Wt. 9.9

December 26, 1932

328 ♂	<u>Peromyscus truei</u>	204-107-24-25	Wt. 29.5g
329 ♂	" "	? 176-82-23-21.5	Wt. 21.7g
330 ♀	<u>Perognathus calif.</u>	205-113-26-11.5	Wt. 22.6g
331 ♂	" "	210-115-26-11.5	Wt. 25.8g

December 27, 1932

332 ♂	<u>Dipodomys ^{maniculatus} hermanni</u>	300-195-42.5-17	Wt. 76.8g
333 ♂	" "	295-175-43.5-16	Wt. 87.3g
334 ♀	" "	275-157-41-15	Wt. 67.9
335 ♂	" "	300-184-46-17	Wt. 88.4g
336 ♂	<u>Peromyscus truei ^{maniculatus}</u>	154-68-20.5-16.5	Wt. 21.9g
337 ♀	" <u>truei</u>	178-91-23-23.5	Wt. 26.4g
338 ♂	" "	202-110-23.5-24	Wt. 29.1g
339 ♂	" "	(64)-(75)-24-23.5	Wt. 24.4g
340 ♀	" "	167-80-22.5-21	Wt. 22.3g
341 ♂	<u>Peromyscus maniculatus</u>	144-59-20-16	Wt. 15.6g
342 ♂	" "	124-55-19-16	Wt. 13.2g

Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi S.E. Priest Valley, 1850ft,
Fresno Co., Calif.

December 28, 1932

343 ♀	<u>Zonotrichia l. gambeli</u>	Wt. 22.1g
344 ♀	<u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	Wt. 16.6g
345 ♂	<u>Peromyscus truei</u> Coll. R.T. Orr 190-94 22.5-22	Wt. 24.6g
346 ♀	" " " " 173-83 23.5-22.5	Wt. 20.6g
347 ♀	" <u>maniculatus</u> " " 159-66-21-16	Wt. 18.8g
348 ♂	" " " " 156-68-20-14	Wt. 19.3g
349 ♂	" " " " 152-65-20.5-16.5	Wt. 20.9

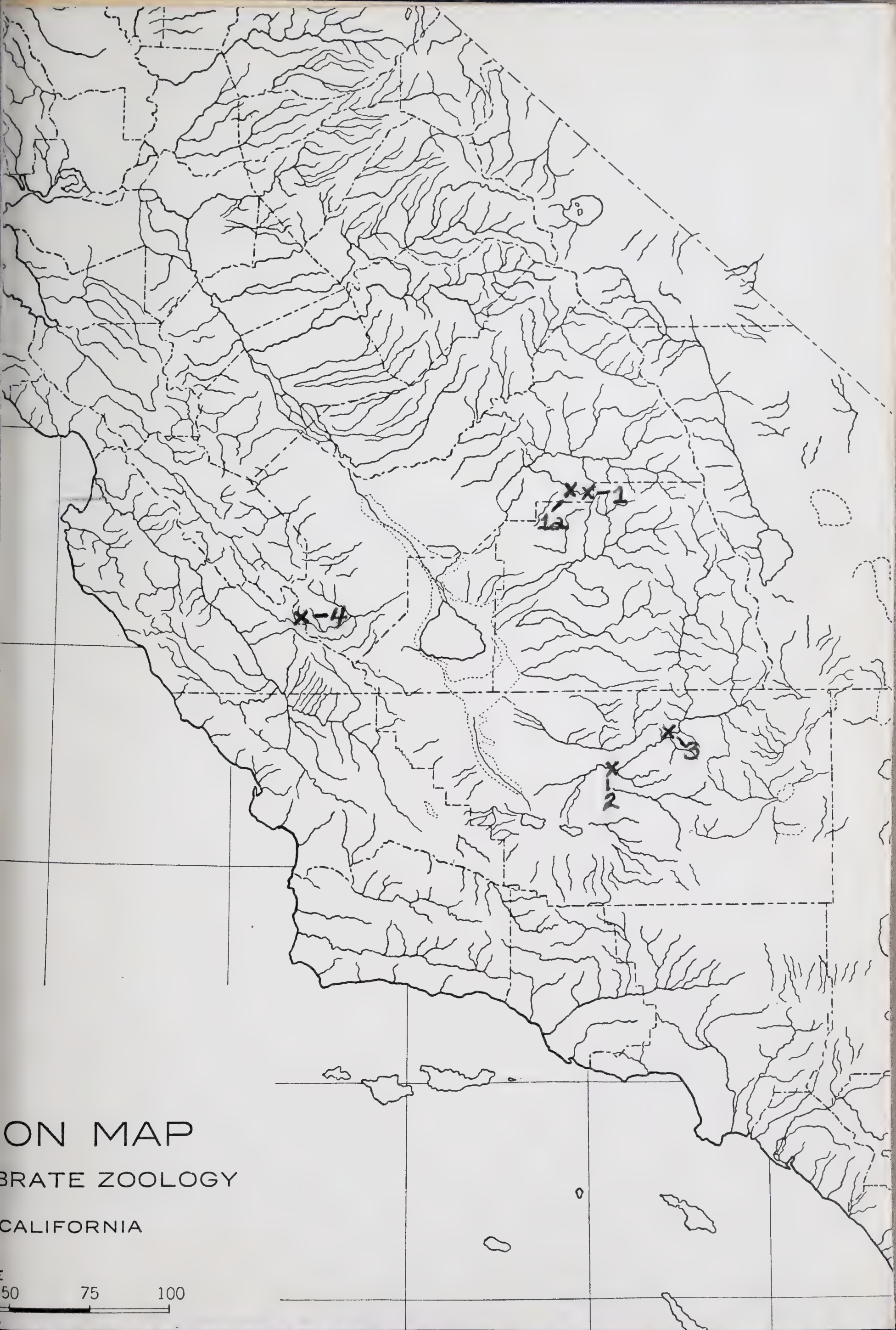
December 29, 1932

350 ♀	<u>Lanius ludovicianus</u>	Wt. 50.8g
351 ♀	" "	Wt. 55.2g
352 ♂?	<u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	Wt. 17.3g
353 ♂	" "	Wt. 18.5g
354 ♀	" "	Wt. 16.2g
355 ♀	<u>Aphelocoma calif.</u>	Wt. 83.2g
356 ♂	<u>Carpodacus mexicanus</u>	Wt. 18.5g
357 ♂	<u>Pipilo fuscus</u>	Wt. 53.5g
358 ♀	" "	Wt. 49.7g
359 ♂	" " Coll. A.A. Bonds	Wt. 58.4g
360 ♂	<u>Pipilio maculatus</u> " " "	Wt. 41.5g

361 Urocys calif. Pickup - December 21 - $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Mianville
3500ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

Collecting Stations

- 1 — $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
- 1a — 3 mi. w. " " " " "
- 2 — 18 mi. e. Bakersfield, near entrance Sequoia Nat'l For. Kern Co., Calif.
- 3 — Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.
- 4 — Waltham Cr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s.e. Priest Valley, 1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.



ON MAP
BRATE ZOOLOGY
CALIFORNIA



